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Quarterly Report
October 1, 2004 – December 31st, 2004

Pact.
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SPF LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAD	Abyei Community Action for Development
AU-IBAR	African Union's Inter-Africa Bureau for Animal Resources
AUNPC	All Upper Nile Peace Committee
BYDA	Bahr el Ghazal Youth Development Agency
CA	Civil Authorities / Christian Aid
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer
DMR	Dinka, Misiriyia and Rezeigat
DoT	Diocese of Torit
EDC	Education Development Centre
EUCO	Eastern Upper Nile Consortium
FOSCO	Federation of Sudanese Civil Society Organization
GoS	Government of Sudan
IAS	International Aid Services (formerly International Aid Sweden)
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
KVPPD	Kidepo Valley Peace Project and Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMPACT	Nuba Mountains Plan to Advance Conflict Transformation
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NSCC	New Sudan Council of Churches
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
OTI	USAID/DCHA's Office of Transition Initiatives
PACTA	Project to Advance Conflict Transformation in Abyei
PCOS	Presbyterian Church of Sudan
PDA	Pibor Peace and Development Association
REDSO/ESA	Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa
SBeG	Southern Bahr el Ghazal
SBN	Southern Blue Nile
SPF	Sudan Peace Fund
SPLM/A	Sudan Peace Liberation Movement/Army
SSTI	USAID/OTI-funded South Sudan Transition Initiative, implemented by Pact
STEPS	Supporting the Transition to Enduring Peace in Sudan, a DfID-funded program implemented by Pact
STTA	Short-Term Technical Assistance
SUPRAID	Sudan Production Aid
TDA	Toposa Development Association
TPO	Tran cultural Psychosocial Organisation – Sudan Programme
UNIDPC	Upper Nile Inter-Denominational Peace Committee
UNIPDTF	Upper Nile Inter-Denominational Peace Committee Task Force
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WRAPP	Water for Recovery and Peace Program, funded by OFDA/USAID Implemented by Pact

I. Introduction

In late September 2002, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded the Pact-led consortium the Sudan Peace Fund program, a 3-year, \$10 million program aiming to expand on the success of three years of grassroots reconciliation and community harmonization in southern Sudan. Led by Pact, the Consortium consists of the New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC), the African Union's Inter-Africa Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), Christian Aid, and Pact Kenya. The purpose of SPF is to work with local populations to respond to the needs they identify, contributing to enhanced stability and to managing conflict in south Sudan, thus increasing grassroots capacities for peace building and reducing violent conflict. The SPF Program has reinforced and expanded the number of zones of stability found at the time of the program's inception in late 2002-- in areas of Equatoria, Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile and in the Transition Areas. The program has successfully supported an improved environment for peace through grassroots reconciliation, followed by the consolidation of grassroots peace building and delivery of peace dividends for newly reconciled communities to reinforce progress towards peace. The progress in the peace negotiations between the SPLM/A and the GoS has sparked hope for an end to the conflict, violence and re-current displacement that has been the fate of millions of southern Sudanese. However, the SPF work continues to reveal that the fractures in southern Sudanese society are deep and widespread, and will require many years and consistent and considerable efforts to support healing, reconciliation and rebuilding of trust and confidence, not only between northern and southern entities, but particularly between and within southern ethnic groups and their neighbors.

In its 2 1/2 years, the Sudan Peace Fund has successfully served as a broad, inclusive platform for engaging a range of actors in peace building initiatives under a common framework, based on experiences and lessons found in effective community-based peace processes. It has developed linkages between peace building, good governance and Sudan's post-conflict recovery process that have served as foundations for the successful design and implementation of the South Sudan Transition Initiative (SSTI), the Supporting the Transition towards Peace in Sudan (STEPS) program, and the Water for Recovery and Peace Program (WRAPP).

The Anticipated Results of the SPF Program

The SPF program is an ambitious undertaking and by September 2005, 5 key results are anticipated as a result of the program implementation:

1. A constituency and demand for grassroots peace building promoted;
2. Improved and expanded facilitation and mediation initiatives promoting conflict transformation;
3. Expanded options available to communities displaced and separated by conflict;
4. Consolidated and expanded grassroots peace achievements; and
5. Improved institutional environment for effective and enduring grassroots peace building

Executive Summary of Notable Results Achieved During the Quarter

1. Promoted grassroots peace building

Dinka Padang People to People Peace Conference, 15th – 20th December 2004, Payuer, aimed at reconciling all Dinka Padang ethnic groups by resolving the underlying causes of diverse conflicts among the different Padang groups. The conference was attended by 138 delegates from different sections of Dinka Padang living in seven Upper Nile counties of Sobat, Melute, Renk, Ruweng, Abiemnom, Duk and Khorflus. The presence of commissioners, chiefs and military authorities allowed for relevant information on civil and military issues in the conflict in this area of Upper Nile to be shared. It was noted that although there were efforts at the

local level to resolve ethnic tensions and feuds over land, water points and competition over scarce resources and power in various parts of Dinka Padang and between their neighbors, little has been achieved due to superficial understanding of the root causes of the problem. The root cause of the current Padang conflict was deemed to be the "divide-and-rule" practices of the GoS and the split within the movement (SPLM/A) in 1991. The area was largely under Sudan People's Defense Force (SPDF) control, leading to competition between the two rival groups in gaining support from the local population, resulting in competition and enmity among the Padang people along ethnic lines. The grievances included unclear demarcation of borders between Padang and neighbors, militia activities, exploitation of oil in Renk and Ruweng counties by the GoS and subsequent displacement of people, setting of villages on fire and abduction of children, atrocities committed by Ngok Dinka SPLA soldiers during mobilization in 2000 against Dongjol and Nyiel etc. It was recommended that international and indigenous NGOs provide basic services (education, health and water) to Padang people and to advocate for peace, women and child rights, clear demarcation of county borders, resettlement of IDPs who have been displaced due to oil exploration and establishment of a Padang inter clan council, which will monitor the implementation of local peace agreements. The conference also rejected the resolution passed by the SPLM leadership council over Malakal to be considered Shilluk land and recommended that the decision should be averted to avoid further conflict.

2. Improved and expanded facilitation and mediation initiatives promoting conflict transformation:

Supported Reconciliation Conferences/ Meetings:

Mvolo Chiefs Meeting, 2nd – 4th November 2004, Mvolo County, BeG. This meeting was a follow-up to one held in May 2004 convened as a result of persistent escalation of tensions and conflict between the Jur-Beil community of Mvolo county and their Dinka neighbours. It addressed issues of deteriorating resources, protection of natural resources and movement of cattle for dry season grazing. The negotiations and dialogue resulted into the restoration of confidence and trust between the Beil and the Dinka people, development of measures/resolutions for averting future occurrence of such violations; and the outlining and agreement on methods of addressing outstanding grievances.

Yirol Community Meeting, 10th – 14th November 2004, Yirol County, BeG – In close collaboration with SSTI, SPF supported the Yirol community meeting where the SPLM/A Chairman Dr. John Garang de Mabior briefed the community on the Peace protocols. The meeting was motivated by a mutual desire to meet with the SPLM leadership to get first hand updates on the peace process and for the leadership to reinforce the achievements of the local peace initiative and governance under the Pankar Rapid Response made by the local populations in reducing conflict and bringing greater peace and harmony among the people in the Lakes and Mvolo sub-regions. The meeting resulted in the communities achieving a better understanding of the peace process and the protocols and the anticipated future challenges in development and social reconstruction; fears on the division of Yirol county into two were dispelled and the communities were able to discern the administrative benefits, critical issues on governance and peace at the local level were discussed and a detailed plan of action for mobile courts was endorsed.

Rumbek Community Peace and Development Conference, 8th – 12th December, Rumbek County, BeG – this meeting was attended by approximately 500 participants, including 150 women, drawn from youth from cattle camps, young girls from cattle camps, women, chiefs, civil authorities, 3 Commissioners from Rumbek, 1 Commissioner from Cuiwet, and participants from Khartoum. Chaired by the Rumbek Peace Council, the meeting allowed participants to analyze the conflict within the Agar community as well as those conflicts with their neighbors. Some of the problems identified were socio-cultural problems, governance related issues and conflicts over natural resources. The recommendations included the Agar community rebuilding relations with their neighbors, issues related with good governance giving an opportunity for the community to elect their leaders and an appeal to the community to desist from forced marriages amongst others.

3. Expanded options available to communities displaced and separated by conflict:

Aweils Recovery and Returns Meeting, 8th – 12th December 2004, Malualkon, Aweil East County, NBeG This meeting was carried out with co-funding from DfID's STEPS program, and facilitated by Pact. With the Aweils as a focal point for substantial returns and transit from the north, the meeting brought together over 150 participants to develop an improved response to the challenges of recovery and returns using an area-based approach. The meeting resulted in an agreement that (1) the best approach to addressing recovery and returns should be primarily on community-based assistance wherever possible, (2) camps should be avoided where possible, and (3) transit facilities or transport should be, in principle, reserved for the most vulnerable segments of the returning populations. Individual county plans identifying activities and tasks across a range of sectors and issues were developed to better address the recovery and returns challenges in the Aweils, identifying the water sector (highest priority), gaps in agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods, the need for specific DDR programmes, the establishment of local government, and the identification of roles and responsibilities of the international community, as areas requiring further discussion. In each case, the local community and local

authorities were expected to first identify the contributions and leadership they would provide, and where external interventions would be needed.

Mentored Peace Committees and border peace monitoring committees

a) Support to Makuach Early Warning System - with support from SSTI, a training session in support of the Pankar Peace Council to establish an early warning system was held from 7th – 17th November 2004 in Makuach, Bahr el Ghazal. This was attended by 4 radio operators and 5 peace committee members. This entailed both theoretical and hands on training and by the end of the session, they were able to install both mobile and base radios.

b) Dinka Bor Peace Team in Western Equatoria - Pact continues to mentor the Peace Team – or Joint Integration, Return and Rehabilitation Support Team - JIRRST - responsible for monitoring the Dinka Bor cattle return, an SSTI-facilitated activity with many other partners. Since the end of August, the movement of cattle has experienced periods of stalling for a variety of complex reasons, only benefiting from new momentum in December 2004. This was due in large part, to a targeted meeting of senior SPLM/A officials and community leaders from Moru ("host" community) and Bor Dinka (IDPs) communities held in Kedi'ba on 2nd – 3rd December 2004, attended by 250 participants with approximately 90 Moru and 160 Dinka and 300 participants on the second day (approximately 150 Moru and 150 Bor Dinka). The meeting resolved some of the problems facing the host and IDP communities and some of the outcomes included the recommendation for the issuance of permits to the IDPs to enable them travel through and Moru and Mundari areas, while the decisive and balanced action of the SPLM/A government as the ultimate arbitrator brought confidence and authority to the process. As of 15th December 2004, twenty eight cattle camps begun movement towards Awerial, where they are expected to stay for a short period before moving on to the Nile crossing points in January. The furthest group of Bor Dinka pastoralists that were located in Kerika moved eastward across the Yei River with their 15 ghol (approximately half a cattle camp). On the other hand, near Kedi'ba, the area that was most densely populated with the Dinka cattle and IDPs, 28 camps started moving in late November on their way to the eastern location of Awerial. The three cattle camps that were remaining in Tore were also reported by the JIRRS Team to be on the move, as well as those formerly located in Yirol County. (note – there were some reversals of progress in January)

Support to Peace Committees in Upper Nile

Luo/Gawaar Peace Committee – a meeting with the Luo/Gawaar Peace Committee was held on 16th November 2004 in Ayod, Upper Nile, reactivated the committee after 2 years of inactivity/dormancy. Members of the committee living close to Ayod met to develop Terms of Reference for the Committee, identify their weaknesses and areas where they would like their capacity strengthened, and start work towards mobilizing the support of other absent committee members.

Inter Gawaar Peace Committee – In the first week of December 2004, community sensitization and mobilization for peace was carried out in Wau Payam, Ayod County with particular focus on the White Army in the area and the chiefs. Pact facilitated the meeting and the Inter-Gawaar peace Committee was formed.

4. Support to Women's Activities

Eastern Equatoria women's leadership training workshop, Narus, Kapoeta County, South Sudan and Lodwar, Kenya, 17th – 29th October 2004. The workshop was attended by 45 participants from 14 counties in Eastern Equatoria. The aim of the workshop was to strengthen the technical management capacity of women's groups and institutions and to enhance their participation in governance processes; mainstream women's participation in conflict management during the transition process and increase the domestication and understanding of the six protocols and their gender implications. The workshop resulted in the formation of the Eastern Bank Equatoria Women and Peace Campaign Network comprising of all the women groups and a small 9-member committee from the different counties in Equatoria. The women also identified the function and roles of the Committee and drafted the Narus Declaration, whereby the women pledged to promote peace from the family to the regional and national level.

All Upper Nile Women's Conference, Boma, 11th – 15th December 2004 was convened under the auspices of the SPLM Gender Focal Point and the Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission in Boma, with co-funding from SSTI, CRS, UNIFEM, UNDDR and CA. Attended by 170 women from 19 counties, the meeting aimed to identify problems and issues affecting women, and to forge a joint strategy in addressing these issues, seek ways of ensuring effective and adequate women involvement and participation on issues such as social, political, and economical concerns and explore the role of the local administration in fostering peace and development in their respective areas. The recommendations made included: a request for adult education programs, health facilities, agricultural programs, and educational facilities for children and an increase in water points. There was also an appeal for the disarmament and reintegration of armed groups and a request that peace committees also work for the well being of women.

Peace Education for Women Leaders in Aweils, 15th – 25th of November 2004. This meeting was attended by 40 women representatives drawn from all 5 Aweil counties. During the meeting, the women were taken through the historical background of the Sudan and the role of women in the struggle. The 6 peace protocols were also disseminated, and the women participants were trained on leadership, conflict resolution and peace building methodologies, people-to-people peace building methodologies and the role of communications in peace building. The meeting resulted in 5 county action plans.

Nuba Women Strategic Planning Workshop, Kauda, Nuba Mountains, 1st – 3rd December 2004. The meeting was attended by 40 participants from different women groups and representatives of NGOs operating in Nuba. The meeting aimed at bringing women leaders together as a follow-up to the Nuba Regional women conference of December 2003 to discuss and strategize for the implementation of the resolutions of the conference and to develop a clear strategic plan for women's programmes in Nuba for the first three years of the interim period. The workshop came up with a strategic plan.

Support to Local Government Establishment Planning Workshop, Rumbek, November 22nd to 26th 2004
Pact, with CRS and UNDP collaboration, continues to support the development of the SPLM Local Government Framework. This meeting in November brought together the Local Government Technical Team with some key County Secretaries and SPLM Commissioners to review the 4th Draft of the Framework and to discuss its operationalization. This is to help the SPLM at the local level to transition to stronger, more responsive and effective structures of the Civil Authorities of the New Sudan (CANS)– and thus to better respond to local conflict issues through the better establishment of the law and order at the County and below level.

The main aim of the Workshop was to reach consensus on the broad direction of the Local Government Recovery and Development Program (LGRDP), a support program to help implement the framework, agree on core design details and work out the 'next steps' to initiate establishment of the Program. The main challenges the proposed LGRDP is intended to address include:

- the main programme components: local recovery and development plans, a local government recovery and development fund, and local government capacity building;
- criteria for the prioritization of initial participating counties;
- outstanding policy issues;
- programme co-ordination and management; and
- the way forward.

Support to the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) process, Cluster 2 (Rule of Law) Meeting, Rumbek October 2004.

In order to support the planning for the development of the Rule of Law Institutions and to address the wider governance issues, Pact assisted the JAM process by supporting a Cluster 2 meeting in Rumbek, bringing together the major SPLM actors in the various ROL institutions with external technical assistance to bring together the thinking on the way forward for these institutions and for civil society. The meeting not only looked at the longer term JAM requirements for donor assistance, but also sought to look at internal SPLM coordination structures for taking the justice sector forward coherently from the present by feeding into a broad "road map" of activities set against the present capacities in the institutions.

6. Rapid Responses Activities

Lopit Buya Rapid Response, Kimatong, Hiyala, Olong Ibahore, Iboni and Imehejek centres, Equatoria (21st – 30th November 2004). This rapid peace and reconciliation initiative between the Lopit, Pari and Otuho against the Buya community was attended by 241 people from Buya, Lopit and Pari. The objectives of the rapid response were to a) identify the main types and address the root causes of the conflicts and facilitate the process of reconciliation and peaceful co-existence; b) improve community planning and consolidate peace-building and recovery programs through provision of peace dividends; and c) expand broad base representation of all stakeholders and increase consensus for peace building among them. Some of the key cross-cutting emerging issues include poor management of natural resources such as water, pasture and forest leading to conflicts especially during the dry season, links between cattle raid and dowry, poor security along the borders leading to loss of life and property, and negative impact of illegal brew (*guu*) and its link with ammunition and arms trade. Key achievements included the first visit by the Buya in 37 years to Lopit in the spirit of peace and reconciliation, reconciliation between warring communities, and the establishment of an atmosphere where the communities will now be able to trade with each other. Some of the recommendations include the drafting of a short-term quick impact intervention strategy, an appeal for the provision of critical services such as water, road, health centers and the empowerment of peace committees. In addition to this, after completion of the rapid response, dissemination and feedback meetings were held for the Buya community in Chawa, Kuduli, Kirenge and Kali areas in Buya in December 2004. Feedback and dissemination meetings for the other areas in Lopit and Pari will be carried out in the near future.

Tambura Rapid Needs Assessment, 23rd December – 14th January 2004. This 3-phase needs assessment aimed at defusing the current mounting tension between Azande, Balanda and Jur communities and creating an environment for peaceful co-existence and stability in Tambura County. Consultations were held with the authorities in all the areas and focus group discussions held with the Azande, Balanda, Jur and returnees in from Mboko in Central Africa and Wau. The findings indicated that the Azande and Balanda had lived in harmony for decades under one paramount chief. However, after Tambura was captured by SPLM/A in 1990, the SPLM/A leadership created a Balanda chieftainship within the Azande jurisdiction creating conflict between the communities. Though several efforts to resolve this have been attempted (for example, in September 2004) these have failed due to lack of community involvement. Some of the other grievances included the rejection of the new county at Nagero by the Balanda; enmity between the Jur (IDPS from BeG) and the Azande after a Jur soldier killed an Azande businessman while the Balanda's feel marginalised by the Azande in development programs and the administration. Recommendations included equal representation of the Balanda and Azande in the county administration, church leaders should preach the gospel of peace, not violence, and the holding of a people to people peace conference to address the conflicts.

A series of rapid response activities in Eastern Equatoria Region - AU-IBAR in collaboration with VSF-Germany carried out seven rapid response peace meetings aimed at dispelling high tension in the areas occupied by Jie and Toposa communities of Southern Sudan and the Turkana communities of Kenya. These were carried out over a period of three months beginning 28th October – 18th December 2004. They included the Mogos- Lopeth rapid response between the Jie and Toposa; the Nyat rapid response, Khor Ardeb rapid response; the Nanyipuru rapid response peace meeting, the Mogos rapid response; and the Lopeth rapid response meeting.

7. Information Dissemination

Peace Protocol Dissemination

During the reporting period, Pact facilitated the Peace Protocol Dissemination Project with funding from USAID/SSTI and DFID. The aim of this project was to inform as many people as possible in South Sudan of the 6 Protocols signed in May 2004 between the GoS and the SPLM. This was achieved through a grant to the National Working Group for Civic Education (NWG-CE), a group of South/New Sudan Indigenous Organisations that have come together to forge a common goal and common approach to issues concerning peace, governance and civic education in the post war Sudan. The alliance consists of a team of implementing agencies who have been conducting development activities for up to five years in South/New Sudan. 11 NWG members and some 9 partner organizations were assisted to develop materials on the Protocols and to train and prepare 200 disseminators and trainers from Nairobi to join with over 200 disseminators from South Sudan to disseminate information on the peace protocols. A dissemination plan for 5 regions covering 60 counties over 3 or 4 weeks was developed, completed and (eventually) implemented. The dissemination process was challenged by the Civil Society Commission and other leadership within the SPLM who indicated their interest in not having civil society be involved in what they determined to be solely their political arena. Eventually the contention between SPLM and the NWG CE was resolved and the implementation went forward into Sudan. The material prepared and disseminated included a Special Edition of the Sudan Mirror with the full text of the Six Protocols, a Summary Booklet explaining the Six Protocols, listening cassettes in nine languages explaining the protocols, posters advertising the peace process. Feedback on the process indicates that it was warmly received in Sudan with information going cross line in some areas as well as to the southern communities. The interest and demand for information has been enormous and highlights the need for a wide scale investment in information provision in Sudan through as many means as possible. Key lessons learned from the process indicate that widespread dissemination is a costly but very worthwhile exercise, the process can be used to build civil society and government links interface, there's need for oral and visual material to target the illiterate and that working in partnership with the SPLM and political powers from the start prevents mistrust and political blockage.

II. Quarterly Progress

II-a. Milestone Comparison of Planned to Actual Events during the Quarter (October 1 – Dec 31, 2004)

SPF MILESTONE ACTIVITIES		
IR1. Increased action by an enlarged constituency demanding & managing grassroots peace building.		
Planned this quarter	Actual this quarter	Notes
1.1 Improved availability and access to reliable information on peace building developments to all actors, nationally and locally.		
Support <u>information dissemination in the National Media</u> on subjects such as peace conferences and resolutions; early warning systems/networks and regular reporting ; information from peace forum networks; peace monitors, etc.	<p>Sudan Mirror A number of activities carried out under the Sudan Peace Fund were reported and covered by <i>The Sudan Mirror</i> as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special issue on protocol dissemination – the Sudan Mirror published a special edition with the full text of the six protocols. The dissemination at a national level also included a summary booklet explaining the 6 protocols, listening cassettes in nine languages and poster advertising the peace process. <p>Discovery Channel Teleconference held with Discovery Channel's Global Education Fund Discovery (DCGEF), a U.S. charitable organization that works with schools and communities to provide the empowering benefits of video and satellite educational programming to communities in under-resourced areas of the world. Pact discussed the potential for DCGEF to collaborate on peace protocol dissemination efforts via their educational programming methodologies. Despite an expressed interest in supporting the transition to peace, DCGEF is currently focusing its efforts on other African countries (namely Zimbabwe, Angola, and Tanzania). Pact will continue to keep DCGEF informed of future dissemination activities where DCGEF's technologies and expertise may provide added value and support.</p>	
Support <u>civic education / information dissemination using local media</u> including regional drama, music, or other formats.	<p>National Level Protocol Dissemination, December 2004 – January 2005 – the dissemination was carried out with funding from USAID/SSTI, DFID under the Supporting Transition to Enduring Peace in Sudan (STEPS) and facilitation from Pact. The protocol dissemination project supported the 11 National Working Group on Civic Education (NWG) members and 9 partner organizations to develop materials on the protocols and to train and prepare 200 disseminators and trainers from Nairobi to join over 200 disseminators in South Sudan to disseminate the six peace protocols. The dissemination started in December and ended in January 2005. Each organization was in charge of its home counties and to each county they assigned one team, consisting of one team leader and about 4 disseminators. These teams distributed full texts and summaries of the protocols in English and Arabic, utilized recordings of the protocols in nine languages, and held meetings, workshops and rallies over a course of three weeks to reach the population. With a combined effort of over 400 people, these organizations reached about 80% of the counties in the South and the public was highly enthusiastic about the project and the general consensus was that it was a milestone in the development of southern Sudan's civil information network.</p> <p>Transition areas SPF supported the "Blowing Horn Newsletter" that targets the Nuba Mountains. So far, the Blowing Horn team has established good rapport with civil authorities and NGOs working in the area and is invited to all meetings and ceremonies organized by NGOs and civil societies. During this reporting period, 4 editions have been published with feedback from the community and development agencies saying that it has helped in informing decisions, setting the agenda, connecting people and set the pace for persuading for action.</p>	

<p>Youth/women music competitions /sports. peace crusades</p>	<p>Bahr el Ghazal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aweils Recovery and Returns Meeting, Malualkon, 8th – 12th December 2004. During this meeting, half a day was set aside to disseminate information on various processes taking place in the region. This included dissemination on the Sudan Peace process by Alfred Deng Alouk, the Deputy Regional Governor for Administration, as well as a series of brief presentations to inform participants on the planning for peace and transition. This included information on the JAM, the UN workplan, the HAC/SRRC Returns Policy and process, the policy and plans of the Secretary of Education and the policy and plans of the Secretary of Health. • Peace Education for Women Leaders in Aweils, 15th – 25th of November 2004. This meeting was attended by 40 women representatives drawn from all the counties in the 5 Aweils. During the meeting, the women were taken through the historical background of the Sudan and the role of women in the struggle. The 6 protocols were also disseminated and the women benefited from training on leadership, conflict resolution and peace building methodologies, people to people peace building and the role of communications in peace building. The meeting resulted in county and payam action plans. <p>Equatoria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the Lopit Buya Rapid Response activity (21st – 30th November 2004), attended by 241 people from Buya, Lopit and Pari in Emehejek, the communities were informed of the other peace initiatives taking place in other areas of Eastern Equatoria. In addition to this, after completion of the rapid response, dissemination and feedback meetings were held for the Buya community in Chawa, Kuduli, Kirenge and Kali areas in Buya in December 2004. Feedback and dissemination meetings for the other areas in Lopit and Pari will be carried out in the near future. • Inter- Lotuho Peace dialogue – the report on the inter-Lotuho Peace dialogue was translated into Lotuko and disseminated locally. • Eastern Equatoria women’s leadership training workshop, Narus, Kapoeta County, South Sudan and Lodwar, Kenya, 17th – 29th October 2004. The workshop was attended by 45 participants from 14 counties in Eastern Equatoria. The aim of the workshop was to strengthen the technical management capacity of women groups and institutions and enhance their participation in governance processes; mainstream women’s participation in conflict management during the transition process and increase the domestication and understanding of the six protocols and their gender implications. The workshop resulted in the formation of the Eastern Bank Equatoria Women and Peace Campaign Network comprising of all the women groups and a small 9-member committee from the different counties in Equatoria. The women also identified the function and roles of the committee. They also came up with the Narus Declaration. • Toposa/Buya mini dialogue series in between various warring communities have been used to disseminate information on what is happening in other parts of the Kidepo valley. • Jie/Mogos Peace meeting – the commissioner informed the community on the peace process to stimulate peace reconciliation between the warring communities 	
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	<p>Bahr El Ghazal Mvolo meeting – in November, a local 2 page document briefing communities on stakeholders responsible for NRM along cattle route was disseminated.</p> <p>Yirol Community Meeting, 10th – 14th November 2004 – in close collaboration with SSTI, SPF supported the Yirol community meeting where the SPLM/A Chairman Dr. John Garang de Mabior briefed the community on the Peace protocols. The meeting was motivated by a mutual desire to meet with the SPLM leadership to get first hand updates on the peace process and for the leadership to reinforce the achievements of the local peace initiative and governance under the Pankar Rapid Response made by the local populations in reducing conflict and bringing greater peace and harmony among the people in the Lakes and Mvolo sub-regions. The meeting resulted in the communities got a better understating of the peace process and the protocols and the anticipated future challenges posed in development and social reconstruction.</p> <p>Rumbek Community Peace and Development Conference, 8th – 12th December - during the Rumbek Community meeting, a number of the peace agreements agreed upon in the lakes region were disseminated to participants</p>	
1.2 Improve grassroots understanding of the causes & consequences of conflict and opportunities for peace.		
1.2.1 Promote / build conflict analysis skills at the grassroots level		
Support peace and civic education training in the regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Working Group for Civic Education – through funding from SSTI and DFID-funded STEPS, Pact offered technical and administrative training support to 50 members of the dissemination team who then disseminated the peace protocols in Southern Sudan in December 2004 and January 2005 . • Peace Education for Women Leaders in Aweils, 15th – 25th of November 2004. This meeting was attended by 40 women representatives drawn from all the counties in the 5 Aweils. During the meeting, the women were taken through the historical background of the Sudan and the role of women in the struggle. The 6 protocols were also disseminated and the women benefited from training on leadership, conflict resolution and peace building methodologies, people-to-people peace building methodologies and the role of communications in peace building. The meeting resulted in 5 county action plans • Peace Institutions Stakeholders Meeting, 17th – 19th November 2004, Kapoeta, Equatoria This meeting brought together 47 participants drawn from 14 organisations, representatives from the local authorities and various peace committees. The aim was to promote common approaches and increase coordination among peace committee actors from Kidepo Valley and Eastern Equatoria. The meeting resulted in the mapping of existing peace committees and their level of operation determined, development of action plans, identification and assessment of existing approaches to peace and identification of common principles and lessons. • During the Eastern Equatoria women's leadership training workshop, 45 women from 14 counties in Eastern Equatoria received peace education training and also discussed ways in which they can improve their participation in governance issues both at county and regional level. • Training of local authorities and CBOs on Local Capacity for Peace, 15-19 November, Kauda, Nuba Mountains: 1 member of staff from Pact participated in the training for the Local Authorities and CBOs on local capacity for peace building. It is anticipated that skills gained in "Do No Harm", will be passed on to the communities on the ground. 	Skills development for peace building and conflict management required for dealing with governance issues related to structure of local government, devolution of powers and collection and sharing of taxes at all level
Promote peace and civic education networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above. 	

Support exchange visits (linked to IR2 exchange visits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Equatoria women's leadership training workshop, (see above) involved an exchange visit to Lodwar, Turkana Kenya where they were to reinforce the knowledge and skills gained during the training, expose them to activities carried out by similar women groups and also to exchange experiences. The women visited different women's development projects in Lodwar and learnt different ways in which they meet the challenges that face them and also paid a visit to the women's desk for Justice and Peace Commission where they learnt a lot on the important role women can play in advocacy. 	
Mainstream conflict analysis into other activities	<p>All SPF-supported peace meetings and fora include sessions on identifying the root causes of conflict, prior to discussion and forging a way forward. This reporting period, the following community meetings used conflict analysis :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bahr El Ghazal: - Rumbek Community Peace and Development Conference, 8th – 12th December and the Mvolo Chiefs Meeting • Upper Nile: Dinka Padang People to People Peace Conference held in Payuer 16th -21st December 2004; The All Upper Nile Women's Conference held from 11th – 15th December 2004 began with an analysis of the various conflicts that face the region and their impact on women's lives and development in general. • Equatoria: conflict analysis was used in the Lopit Buya Rapid Response convened to reconcile the Lopit, Pari, and Otuho communities with the Buya community who have had a long history of conflict. The meetings were held in Kimatong, Hiyala, Olongo, Ibahore, and Imehejek centres from 21st - 30th November 2004. • During the Eastern Equatoria women's leadership training workshop, held in Narus, Kapoeta County, South Sudan and attended by 45 women, 7th – 29th October 2004, the participants were able to analyze the root causes of the conflicts, how they impact on women and then developed an action plan that deals with conflicts and other issues. 	
1.3 Support grassroots articulation of ways forward and in exacting greater responsiveness and accountability from concerned institutions		
1.3.1 Support capacity of grassroots to understand and influence decision-making process		
<p>Develop manual / models on articulating ways forward for community groups to get involved in peace and governance processes with civil authorities</p> <p>Select and train NGOs and CBOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A brainstorming session was held with representatives from various CBOs in Nairobi as a first step in designing the training programme for the peace committees and identifying the various needs of peace committees from various regions and the most appropriate approach to be used. ▪ Development of a simple tool kit for use by peace committees is at an advanced stage and will be completed and tested in the next quarter. ▪ Training of NGOs and CBOs in Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal to be carried out in the next quarter. 	

Conduct strategic planning workshops for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nuba Women Strategic Planning Workshop 1st – 3rd December 2004. The meeting was attended by 40 participants from different women groups in Nuba and representatives of NGOs operating in the areas around Kauda. The meeting aimed at bringing women leaders together as a follow up on the Nuba Regional women conference to discuss and strategize for the implementation of the resolutions of the conference and to develop a clear strategic plan for women's programmes in Nuba for the first three years of the interim period. The workshop came up with a strategic plan. ▪ Eastern Equatoria women's leadership training workshop, Narus, Kapoeta County, South Sudan and Lodwar, Kenya, 17th – 29th October 2004. The workshop was attended by 45 participants from 14 counties in Eastern Equatoria. The aim of the workshop was to strengthen the technical management capacity of women groups and institutions and enhance their participation in governance processes; mainstream women's participation in conflict management during the transition process and increase the domestication and understanding of the six protocols and their gender implications. The workshop resulted in the formation of the Eastern Bank Equatoria Women and Peace Campaign Network comprising of all the women's groups and a small 9-member committee from the different counties in Equatoria. The women also identified the function and roles of the committee, and drafted the Narus Declaration, whereby the women pledged to promote peace from the family to the regional and national level 	
Establish development centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be carried out in the next quarter 	
1.3.2 Promote opportunities for constructive interface between civil society and civil authorities		
Facilitate meetings to help grassroots constructively articulate priority/critical concerns	<p>Bahr el Ghazal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yirol Community Meeting, 10th – 14th November 2004. In close collaboration with SSTI, SPF supported the Yirol community meeting where the SPLM/A Chairman Dr. John Garang de Mabior briefed the community on the Peace protocols. The meeting was motivated by a mutual desire to meet with the SPLM leadership to get first hand updates on the peace process and for the leadership to reinforce the achievements of the local peace initiative and governance under the Pankar Rapid Response made by the local populations in reducing conflict and bringing greater peace and harmony among the people in the Lakes and Mvolo sub-regions. The meeting resulted in the communities got a better understating of the peace process and the protocols and the anticipated future challenges. During this meeting the community was able to articulate their concerns with the civil authority and their fears on the negative implications of the division of Yirol County into 2 was dispelled and the communities were able to discern the administrative benefits. Other critical issues on governance and peace at the local level were also discussed and a detailed plan of action for mobile courts was endorsed • Rumbek Community Peace and Development Conference, 8th – 12th December 2004 . During the meeting the participants were divided into various groups, in order to discuss their concerns and articulate them well to the authorities. E.g. the women were divided into three groups (those living in urban and rural areas and those living in cattle camps). The communities then shared their concerns with the civil authority and they developed action plans for follow-up • Aweils Recovery and Returns Meeting, Malualkon, 8th – 12th December 2004. See sec 3.1 below. This meeting was carried out with co-funding from STEPS, and facilitated by Pact. It brought together over 150 participants with the purpose of developing an improved response to the challenges of recovery and returns using an area based approach building on existing capacities with the Aweils being chosen as they are the major areas of return/transit. This meeting created a forum for the community representatives in the 5 Aweils to articulate their needs to the civil authorities as well as creating a forum for them to engage and plan with international development actors. The meeting also resulted in the development of 5 community based action plans for Aweil East, Aweil West, Aweil South, Aweil North and Aweil Centre. 	

	<p>Upper Nile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dinka Padang People to People Peace Conference held in Payuer 16th -21st December 2004, created a forum for all Dinka Padang ethnic groups to resolve the underlying causes of diverse conflicts among the different sections and also with the civil authorities. The commissioners, chiefs and military authorities of Upper Nile region provided relevant information on civil and military issues in the conflict. It was noted that although there were efforts at local level to resolve ethnic tensions and feuds over land, water points and competition over scarce resources and power in various parts of Dinka Padang and between their neighbors, little has been achieved due to superficial understanding of the root causes of the problem. The root cause of the current Padang conflict was noted to be the "divide-and-rule" policy of the GoS, and the split within the movement (SPLM/A) in 1991. The communities rejected the resolution passed by the SPLM leadership council over Malakal to be Shilluk land and that recommended that the decision be averted to avoid further conflict. Other recommendations included the clear demarcation of county borders, resettlement of IDPs who have been misplaced due to oil exploration and establishment of a Padang inter clan council, which will monitor the implementation of peace 	
1.3.3 Build the Capacity of Civil Society and civil administration groups (such as peace committees) to develop strategies for conflict management		
Mentoring of Peace Committees	<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In October 2004 (25th – 29th), a brainstorming meeting was held in Nairobi with representatives from 20 indigenous Sudanese organizations as a first step in identifying the needs of Peace Committees in the different regions, developing a criteria for their selection, and equipping the key partners with organizational development and institutional strengthening skills relevant for peace committees. The outcomes included improved skills in mediation, negotiation and planning for trainings for peace committees. <p>Equatoria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace Institutions Stakeholders Meeting, 17th – 19th November 2004, This meeting brought together 47 participants drawn from 14 organisations, representatives from the local authorities and various peace committees. The aim was to promote common approaches and increase coordination among peace committee actors from Kidepo Valley and Eastern Equatoria. The meeting resulted in the mapping of existing peace committees and their level of operation determined, development of action plans, identification and assessment of existing approaches to peace and identification of common principles and lessons. <p>Upper Nile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPF mentored and offered technical advice in the formation of the Ayod County Peace Committee between October and December 2004. This Peace committee is composed of women, youth representatives, county administration, chiefs, CBO representatives and the White Army. Within the same period of time, the Terms of Reference of the Peace committee were also drawn up. The Ayod County Peace Committee will be one of a target group of CBOs to undergo peace committee training. • Luo/Gawaar Peace Committee – a meeting with the Luo/Gawaar Peace Committee was held on 16th November 2004 and the the committee was reactivated. Members of the committee living close to Ayod county met and worked on the TOR's for the committee, identified their weaknesses and areas where they would like their capacity strengthen and also started work towards mobilizing the support of other old members. • Inter Gawaar Peace Committee – in the first week of December 2004, community sensitization and mobilization for peace was carried out in Wau Payam, Ayod county with particular focus on the White Army in the area and the chiefs. Pact facilitated the meeting, and the Inter-Gawaar peace Committee was formed. 	Training and mentoring of peace committees to follow-up in the next 2 quarters.

Mentoring of Peace Committees (continued)	<p>Bahr El Ghazal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPF continued to mentor the Pankar Peace Council. This began with a Pact-sponsored training of radio operators in December 2004 in Rumbek whereby 4 radio operators from four different locations and 5 peace committee members in support of the Pankar Peace Council activities in the Lakes and Mvolo sub-region.. This is important as part of the early warning system to manage peace in the Lakes sub-region. SPF continues to offer support and mentor the Pankar Peace Council. Significant progress has been made by the communities and local authorities in the Lakes sub-region to implement recommendations and resolutions of the Pankar Rapid Response. This is reflected in the progress communities have made towards sustainable peaceful co-existence. There is tremendous improvement in free movement of people and cattle across the border between these conflicting groups. Some of cattle which were looted by Jalwau of Tonj from Gok communities of Cueibet have been collected and gathered in Tonj town awaiting formal handing over to their owners. Suspects from recent violations in Gok/Jalwau and Jalwau/Pakam/Luacjang are under detention awaiting court procedures. Pan Kuc and Pan Lual families of Marial Lou are respecting terms of their agreement which was part of Pankar Rapid Response initiative, elders and authorities have succeeded to restrain the youth. Agurpiiny and Mayuai have not witnessed any renewed conflict since the reconciliation meeting of May 2004 in Akop. 	
IR 2. Improved and expanded facilitation and mediation initiatives promoting conflict transformation		
Planned this quarter	Actual this quarter	Notes
2.1 Support appropriate & effective for a for conflict management & resolution and the formulation of community-based plans		
2.1.1 Facilitate and resource selected fora (regional and local) to convene ongoing/new peace dialogues/conflict management initiatives	<p>Upper Nile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Upper Nile Women's Conference 11th – 15th December 2004 was convened under the auspices of SPLM Gender Focal Point and Peace Desk Commission in Boma with co-funding from SSTI, CRS, UNIFEM, UNDDR and CA. Attended by 170 women from 19 counties, the aim of the workshop was to identify problems and issues affecting women, and to forge a joint strategy in addressing these issues, seek ways of ensuring effective and adequate women involvement and participation on issues such as social, political, and economical concerns and explore the role of the local administration in fostering peace and development in their respective areas. The recommendations made include; a request for adult education programs, health facilities, agricultural programs, educational facilities for children and an increase in water points. There was also an appeal for the disarmament and reintegration of armed groups and a request that peace committees also work for the well being of women. 	

<p>2.1.1 Facilitate and resource selected fora (regional and local) to convene ongoing/new peace dialogues/conflict management initiatives (continued)</p>	<p>Upper Nile (continued):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dinka Padang People to People Peace Conference, 15th – 20th December 2004, Payuer, aimed at reconciling all Dinka Padang ethnic groups by resolving the underlying causes of diverse conflicts among the different Padang groups. The conference was attended by 138 delegates from different sections of Dinka Padang living in seven counties of Sobat, Melute, Renk, Ruweng, Abiemnom, Duk and Khorflus. The presence of counties commissioners, chiefs and military authorities of Upper Nile region has made the conference interesting as these authorities provided relevant information on civil and military issues in the conflict. It was noted that although there were efforts at local level to resolve ethnic tensions and feuds over land, water points and competition over scarce resources and power in various parts of Dinka Padang and between their neighbors, little has been achieved due to superficial understanding of the root causes of the problem. The root cause of the current Padang conflict was noted to be the "divide-and-rule" policy of the GoS and the split within the movement (SPLM/A) in 1991. The area was largely under SPDF leading to competition between the two rival groups in gaining support from the local population. This resulted in competition and enmity among the Padang people along ethnic lines. The grievances included unclear demarcation of borders between Padang and neighbors, militia activities, exploitation of oil in Renk and Ruweng counties by the GoS and subsequent displacement of people, setting of villages on fire and abduction of children, atrocities committed by SPLA soldiers who happened to be Ngok by clan during mobilization in 2000 against Dongjol and Nyiel etc. It was recommended that international and indigenous NGOs provide basic services (education, health and water) to Padang people and to advocate for peace, women and child rights, clear demarcation of county borders, resettlement of IDPs who have been misplaced due to oil exploration and establishment of a Padang inter clan council, which will monitor the implementation of peace. The conference also rejected the resolution passed by the SPLM leadership council over Malakal to be Shilluk land and that the decision should be averted to avoid further conflict. • Meeting with the White Army, 25th November 2004, Canal Pajiek Payam, Ayod County. SPF facilitated a meeting with the white army, chiefs and other community leaders to discuss the role of the White Army in peace building, form a inter-county peace committee and address other community related issues within the community. The White Army complied with the appeal by the local authorities, who had requested them to remain in their payams and take part in peace activities. They were also convinced that they are a central component in the maintenance of peace in Ayod and neighboring counties. • Pibor Youth Peace Meeting - VSF-G facilitated Pibor inter-youths peace meeting targeting Murle, Kachipo, and Jei. 108 Participants attended the meeting 108 out of which 5 were females, 25 elders, 67 youth and 11 representatives from the civil authority. 	<p>Renk and Mabaan conference to be carried out in the next quarter</p>
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2.1.1 Facilitate and resource selected fora (regional and local) to convene ongoing/new peace dialogues/conflict management initiatives
(continued)

Eastern Equatoria

The Toposa community peace meetings - The peace meetings were held in six Payams inhabited by the Toposa. The meetings were held in Mogos Payam, Namoronyang Payam at Karengak, Katodori Payam, Nanyachor Payam, Natin'ga and Narus Pasym. The meetings were held between 11th and 22nd of November as follows;

- At Mogos Payam 121 participants attended the meeting which comprised of 2 women, 17 youth and 102 elders. The chief of the area and a community mobilizer from TDA also attended the meeting.
- At Karengak peace meeting held on the 14th Nov. 127 participants attended the meeting, which included 10 women, 23 youth, representative of the civil authority and CBO.
- On 15th November, Katodori Payam peace meeting was held where 127 participants attended, which included 25 women and 63 youth, civil authority and CBO (LRDA) representative.
- Various peace meetings were held from 11th to 17th November in some centers within Nanyngachor Payam whose residents are Nyang'atoms considered a sub-section of the Toposas. 96 participants comprising of 3 women, 12 youth and 81 elders participated. A chief of the area and a representative from Toposa Development Association (TDA) attended the meeting.
- Nating'a Payam peace meeting, was held on the 16th November. 20 elders participated in the meeting, which included representative from CBO and civil authority.
- Narus Payam peace meeting was held from 20th to 21st November 2004 in Narus where 36 participants attended the meeting, which included representatives from the CBO and civil authority.

The meetings were held to sensitize the Toposas on the agreement formulation strategy and for them to identify participants to represents to represent the various Payams in Toposas position harmonization meeting. The meetings also gave proposals to be considered in the community position harmonization meeting.

- **Lokichogio Division peace meetings for the Turkanas**, These community level peace meetings took place in six locations of Loki division perceived to be hot spots of conflicts. These are; Loki where 170 participants attended, Mogilla 54, Songot 89, Nanam 32, Lorau 74 & Loteteleit 47 inhabited by the Kwatela sub section of Turkana. Out of the total participants recorded, 47 were women, 71 youth and 348 elders. Councilors, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs in the respective areas and a representative from LOKADO and Lokichogio Youth Association (LYA) attended the meetings. The meetings took place from 23rd to 26th October 2004. The aim of the meetings was to sensitize the participants on the need for agreements formulation and identification participants for the Turkanas position harmonization meeting. The meeting also discussed and agreed proposals to be considered in the Turkana community position harmonization meeting.
- **Toposa position harmonization meeting at Narus**, The peace meeting was held on the 14th December, 2004, in Narus, South East of Kapoeta county. 25 participants, representing various Payams occupied by the Toposas attended the meeting. Attendants included three women, 5 youth and 17 elders. The meeting was also attended by Payam Civil Administrator for Narus and representatives from VSF- Germany and New Sudan Council of Churches. Members of the Toposa community were facilitated to discuss and agree on their position in preparation to the mediation meeting with the Turkanas.
- **Turkana position harmonization meeting held in Lokichogio Turkana District**, The peace meeting was done between 1st and 4th December 2004. Members of the Toposa community were facilitated to discuss and agree on their position in preparation to the mediation meeting with the Turkanas. 40 people attended the meeting, which included 12 women, ten youth, the District Officer for Lokichogio and six chiefs for Nanam (chief and his Assistant), Mogilla, Lokichogio, Songot and Loteteleit locations. The rest were elders representing their locations. The meeting came up with resolutions for punishing criminals and fee payments allowing access of grazing fields.
- **Nakodok Holding ground Inter – Clan Peace meeting**; This was an inter-clans peace meeting targeting Taposa's clans. 55 participants out of which 11 were women, and 44 men attended. The meeting was convened by VSF-G.
- **Eastern Equatoria women's leadership training workshop**, Narus, Kapoeta County, and Lodwar, Kenya, 17th – 29th October 2004. The workshop was attended by 45 participants from 14 counties in Eastern Equatoria. The aim of the workshop was to strengthen the technical management capacity of women groups and institutions and enhance their participation in governance processes: mainstream women's participation in conflict management during the transition

2.1.1 Facilitate and resource selected fora (regional and local) to convene ongoing/new peace dialogues/conflict management initiatives
(continued)

The workshop resulted in the formation of the Eastern Bank Equatoria Women and Peace Campaign Network comprising of all the women groups and a small 9-member committee from the different counties in Equatoria. The women also identified the function and roles of the committee. They also came up with the Narus Declaration.

- **Mini meetings between Toposa and Buya** – a number of meetings were held in regard to the security situation and relationships between the two communities. On 9th November 2004, the youth and elders of Buya community gathered together under the freedom tree called “Nawaikiring” to draw a strategy and discuss the need for peace and reconciliation with the Lopit, Pari, Otuho, Didinga and Logir communities. It was decided that this would be done in two phases. Phase 1 comprised of peace with the Lopit, Pari and Otuho and Phase 2 with the Logir, Didinga, and Ketebo. This comprised the long dialogues between the communities under the Buya/Lopit Rapid response. *See details on Buya/Lopit Rapid Response under sec 2.1.2*

Dissemination of the Panakar Agreements to the youth to be carried out in the next quarter

Bahr el Ghazal

- **Support to Panakar Peace Council** - SPF continues to offer support and mentor the Panakar Peace Council. and a lot of progress has been made by the communities and local authorities in the Lakes sub-region to implement recommendations and resolutions of Panakar Rapid Response. This is reflected in the progress communities have made towards sustainable peaceful co-existence. There is tremendous improvement in free movement of people and cattle across the border of hitherto conflicting groups. Some of cattle which were looted by Jalwau of Tonj from Gok communities of Cueibet have been collected and gathered in Tonj town awaiting formal handing over to their owners. Suspects from recent violations in Gok/Jalwau and Jalwau/Pakam/Luacjang are under detention awaiting court procedures. Pan Kuc and Pan Lual families of Marial Lou are respecting terms of their agreement which was part of Panakar Rapid Response initiative, elders and authorities have succeeded to restrain the youth. Agurpiiny and Mayuai have not witness any renewed conflict since the reconciliation meeting of May 2004 in Akop. Despite positive progress reported there are unpleasant violations which are blamed on some few youth from Gok who infiltrated areas of Jalwau and murdered three people, Luacjang youth also attacked cattle camp of Pakam killing some people, and a number of minor isolated incidences. These negative developments highlight the need for urgent program of dissemination that will target the youth before they move to Toch for grazing. Payam administrators should be part of such program of Peace dissemination and peace building skills development.
- **Mvolo Chiefs Meeting, 2nd – 4th November 2004.** This meeting was a follow-up to one held in May 2004 convened as a result of persistent escalation of tensions and conflict between the Jur-Bel community of Mvolo county and their Dinka neighbours to address issues of deteriorating resources, protection of natural resources and movement of cattle for dry season grazing. In both meetings, sincere regret was expressed by the Dinka community for abuses suffered by the Beli community. The Dinka promised to curb the lawless behaviour of their youth and strengthen the traditional systems and harmonious relations the Dinka and Jur-Beli had enjoyed for long. The negotiations and dialogue resulted into the restoration of confidence and trust between the Bel and the Dinka people, development of measures/resolutions for averting future occurrence of such violations; and the outlining and agreement on methods of addressing outstanding grievances.
- **Rumbek Community Peace and Development Conference, 8th – 12th December 2004** – this meeting was attended by approximately 500 people with at least 150 women. The participants included youth from cattle camps, young girls from cattle camps, women, chiefs, civil authorities, 3 commissioners from Rumbek, 1 from Cuibet and participants from Khartoum. The meeting was chaired by the Rumbek Peace Council chaired and the participants analyzed the conflict in Agar community and conflicts with their neighbors. Some of the problems identified were socio-cultural problems, governance related issues and conflicts over natural resources. The recommendations included the Agar community rebuilding relations with their neighbors, issues related with good governance giving an opportunity for the community to elect their leaders and an appeal to the community to desist from forced marriages amongst others

<p>2.1.2 Manage rapid response funding mechanism / facility.</p>	<p>Eastern Equatoria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lopit Buya Rapid Response (21st – 30th November 2004). This rapid peace and reconciliation initiative between the Lopit, Pari and Otuho with the Buya community was held in Kimatong, Hiyala, Olong Ibahore, Iboni and Imehejek centres was attended by 241 people from Buya, Lopit and Pari. The objectives of the rapid response were a) to identify the main types and address the root causes of the conflicts and facilitate the process of reconciliation and peaceful co-existence; b) improve community planning and consolidate peace-building and recovery programs through provision of peace dividends; and c) expand broad base representation of all stakeholders and increase consensus for peace building among them. Some of the key cross-cutting emerging issues included poor management of natural resources such as water, pasture and forest leading to conflicts especially during the dry season; links between cattle raid and dowry; poor security along the borders; the negative impact of illegal brew (guu) and its link with ammunition and arms trade etc. <i>Key achievements included the first visit by the Buya in 37 years to Lopit in the spirit of peace and reconciliation between warring communities and the establishment of an atmosphere where the communities will now be able to trade with each other.</i> Some of the recommendations include the drafting of a short-term quick impact intervention strategy, an appeal for the provision of critical services such as water, road, health centers and the empowerment of peace committees. In addition to this, after completion of the rapid response, dissemination and feedback meetings were held for the Buya community in Chawa, Kuduli, Kirenge and Kali areas in Buya in December 2004. • Mogos – Lopeth rapid response peace meeting targeted the Jie of Lopeth and Toposa of Mogos (18th December 2004). Attended by over 1500 people consisting of youth, women, elders and children, the meeting declared a cease fire between the community participating in the meeting. • Nyat rapid response peace meeting was held on the 28th October 2004 and was attended by 22 people (17 men and 5 women). The meeting discussed the impact of peace meetings and how to strengthen the community peace efforts. • Khor Ardeb rapid response peace meeting took place on the 29th November 2004. The meeting deliberated on the impact of the peace meetings and how to strengthen community peace work. 15 people among them 13 men and 2 women participated. • Nanyipuru rapid response peace meeting took place on 1st November 2004. The meeting dealt with the impact of peace meetings and how to strengthen community peace efforts. It was attended by 13 people (9 men, 4 women) and the chief expressed fears that Jie children were being kept in Pibor • Namurpus and Kuron rapid response peace meeting - was part of mobilization to facilitate the recovery of the Murle cattle. The meeting which was convened on the 24th October 2004 saw the participation of 42 people (27 men and 15 women). • Mogos rapid response peace meeting was held on 17th Dec. 2004 with over 400 participants. The meeting was convened to facilitate mediation for the Jie and Mogos communities. In the same day 53 combatants of the Mogos community graduated and because of the high tension, the civil authority imposed a dawn to dusk curfew. At the same time about 500 of Lopeth warriors were on military exercises. • Lopeth rapid response peace meeting was held on the 18th Dec. 2004 and attended by over 1500 participants (approximately 80 % of the participants were men). This was a mediation meeting for the Jie and Toposa (of Mogos) communities. The meeting declared a cease fire between the two communities. Unexploded Rockets captured from Toposa were handed over to the authorities. 	<p>Feedback and dissemination meetings for the other areas in Lopit and Pari will be carried out in the near future.</p>
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	<p>Western Equatoria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tambura Rapid Needs Assessment, 23rd December – 14th January 2004. The Sudan Peace Foundation, a community based organization in Western Equatoria carried out this 3-part needs assessment aimed at defusing the current mounting tension between Azande, Balanda and Jur communities and creating an environment for peaceful co-existence and stability in Tambura County. Consultations were held with the authorities in all the areas and focus group discussions held with the Azande, Balanda, Jur and returnees in from Mboko in Central Africa and Wau. The findings indicated that the Azande and Balanda had lived in harmony for decades under one paramount chief. However, after Tambura was captured by SPLM/A in 1990, the SPLM/A leadership created a Balanda chieftainship within the Azande jurisdiction creating conflict between the communities. Though several efforts to resolve this have been attempted (e.g. in September 2004), these have failed due to lack of community involvement. Some of the other grievances included the rejection of the new county at Nagero by the Balanda; enmity between the Jur (IDPs from BeG) and the Azande after a Jur soldier killed an Azande businessman, while the Balandas feel marginalized by the Azande in development programs and the administration. Recommendations include equal representation of the Balanda and Azande in the county administration, church leaders should preach the gospel of peace, not violence, and the holding of a people to people peace conference to address the conflicts. 	A follow-up meeting to resolve the problems identified in the conflict is planned for the next quarter
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2.2 Improve engagement of CSOs, local resource persons and civil administration in conflict mediation and participatory processes for conflict transformation processes		
2.2.1 Develop / improve methodologies for conflict reduction and peace building		
Develop/Improve methodologies for conflict reduction and peace building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of suitable Sudanese facilitators will be conducted hand in hand with the training and capacity building of peace committees. Capacity building of peace committees will take place in the next quarter. • Radio Operator's training in Rumbek, 7th – 17th December 2004. A training session for radio operators was held in Rumbek in support of the Panakar Peace Council activities in the Lakes and Mvolo sub-region. This was attended by 4 radio operators from four different locations and 5 peace committee members. The training comprised both theoretical and hands on training. By the end of the training, the trainees were able to install both mobile and base radios. 	Workshops on EWS to take place in the next quarter
Lessons Learned Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons Learned on SPF's Support towards Peace Committees in Southern Sudan – this study was carried out in November 2004 in the Kidepo valley (Eastern Equatoria) and Panakar cluster plan regions (Bahr el Ghazal). The study was undertaken to analyze the experience of external support towards peace committees. Some of the suggested principles for working toward effective peace partnerships include: - a) relations between external and internal actors should be based on mutual consultation and recognition that each party has knowledge and credibility to impart, as a result, there should be joint processes for setting strategies, defining goals and evaluating results; b) clarity on the actors' roles should not only be clearly and explicitly defined, they should also be re-negotiated and re-assessed frequently; c) Partners should take the time to understand and define where their missions diverge; d) Partners should make evaluating and improving their relationship a priority e) even in a mutual partnership, the initiative and definition of needs must come from the internal actors and f) that efforts should be made by both externals and insiders to build a sustainable strategy for when external funding and programming is phased out. 	2 more studies to be carried out in the next quarter
Facilitate 3 exchange visits/learning opportunities for peace actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 women from Eastern Equatoria went for an exchange visit to Lodwar Kenya where they were exposed to other pastoral women's activities in lobbying for peace and facing challenges that face them in conflict situations. The women declared that they will be active peace actors back in their villages and at county level and also be advocates for peace and against the abuse of human rights. 	

Develop conflict-reduction/peace-building manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work on the manual for training is on-going 	
2.2.2 Develop and implement a strategy for identifying and training / capacity building of specialist CSOs in each region/cluster in conflict transformation		
Support to NSCC		
Support to 3 other specialist NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aweil Community Welfare Association (ACWA) General Assembly, meeting (Nov. 11-12, 2004 in Malualkon, Aweil East County, northern Bahr el Ghazal). With support from SSTI, Pact supported the facilitation of a 2-day General Assembly for ACWA, a CBO serving the Aweil Counties that was formed out of the Greater Aweils Conference (June 7-12, 2003) as a strategic community body to oversee the process of implementing the conference Resolutions and to serve the interests of the people of Aweil in all fields of post-conflict reconstruction and development. The meeting brought together approximately 60 members of the Aweil communities "to discuss the mission and vision of ACWA to ensure the organizations response to community needs is appropriate. The meeting reviewed the leadership and future of the organization and developed an initial action plan for future implementation. ACWA is seen as a potential critical partner for the SPF's northern Bar El Ghazal strategy, particularly in the context of activities supporting returning populations, furthering the ongoing DMR dialogue process and development of water points and community water management (to be supported through the Pact-implemented, OFDA-funded WRAPP program). 	
2.2.3 Enhance capacity for rapid response situations		
Support development / utilization of community-based EWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of the Pankar rapid response initiative and in conjunction with SSTI, 4 radios have been bought for the Pankar Peace Council in support of the Makuach early warning system. 4 radio operators from the Lakes region and 5 members of the peace council were trained on the set-up, use and management of the radios to ensure early warning communications in this area can play a role in mitigating any potential outbreaks of conflict. 	
Establish a network of trained Sudanese peace facilitators to respond rapidly to conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of peace facilitators to begin in the next quarter as the training of peace committees takes place. 	
2.3 Establish and/or strengthen appropriate fora, alliances and institutions for the formulation of community based peace plans		
2.3.1 Facilitate the development/completion of community-based peace plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buya/Logir Rapid Response - draft community action plans with the Buya, Pari and Logir initiated with the communities Nuba Women Strategic planning workshop, 1st – 3rd December 2004 developed a community based peace plans. Rapid response activities carried ou 	A training on meeting facilitation, report and proposal writing should be conducted early next year to support the women in Nuba
IR 3. Expanded options available to communities displaced and separated by conflict.		
Planned this quarter	Actual this quarter	Notes
3.1 Improved ability of divided communities to meet, reconcile and determine strategies for peaceful integration		

<p>3.1.1 Facilitate dialogues between border/transitional and IDP/host communities</p>	<p>Northern Bahr el Ghazal Pact's IDP/Returnees Officer was posted to Malual Kon beginning in November 2004 to establish working relationships with the protection working groups (such as the Sustainable Returns Team) for IDPs and returnees in south Sudan, and thus strengthen Pact/SPF's response to returning populations, furthering the ongoing Dinka-Misiriya-Rezeigat dialogue process, the return of Dinka Bor from Mundri to Bor Counties, and developing water points and community water management in northern Bahr el Ghazal.</p> <p>Southern Blue Nile – The Funj State Returnees Peace and Reconciliation preparedness conference was held on 18th – 21st October 2004 and was attended by 111 participants. The objectives of the conference were to identify current and potential conflicts associated with repatriation and re-integration of returnees in Funj state, identify and profile existing stakeholders, and develop immediate and long-term mechanisms of handling repatriation and resettlement and distribution roles. The recommendations include immediate cessation of hostilities and tension between returnees and internally displaced persons as well as closer collaboration and partnership between all stakeholders in Funj State.</p> <p>Upper Nile Visit to Returnees in Canal Pajiek Payam, Ayod County, 30th November 2004 – SPF visited this payam to assess the needs of the returnees in Kuachdeng. The returnees and communities were urged to live in harmony to enable interactions between Lou and the Gawaar.</p>	
<p>3.1.1 Facilitate dialogues between border/transitional and IDP/host communities (continued)</p>	<p>Western Equatoria: Pact continues to offer support to the SSTI- funded Bor/Mundri Joint Integration Return and Rehabilitation Support Team (JIRREST) that is facilitating the return of the Dinka Bor IDPs from Western Equatoria to Upper Nile. During the reporting period, there has been slow progress. The main reason for the delayed movement on the part of the IDP communities was the fear of attack by GOS forces, Mundari militia, and other armed groups that may be present on the return route. Although the SPLM leadership had committed itself to providing security to escort the cattle camps, they had not assigned forces to this task by November 2004. In view of the potential obstacles, members of the SPLM Leadership Council met in November in Nairobi to discuss viable resolutions and it was recommended that while the process of the movement of the cattle continues, there is an immediate and urgent need to hold a meeting in Tali to address the pressing issue of security. However in December, the return process gained new momentum due in large part, to a targeted meeting of senior SPLM/A officials and community leaders from both the host and IDP communities held in Kedi'ba. The meeting was attended by 550 people from the Dinka and Moru communities. The meeting resolved to give the IDPs a dispatch order (permit) that would allow them to travel peacefully through Moru and Mundari areas to return home to Bor with strict instructions by the SPLM/A government against including Juba as part of their return route. After the meeting, IDPs and the cattle camps from Tore, Yirrol and Kediba started moving in December on their way to the eastern location of Awerial.</p> <p>Upper Nile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murle/Murle – initiated dialogue with the divided Murle community leaders i.e. Kennedy the Commissioner of Boma under SPLA and the GOS' Governor for Upper Nile Ismael Konyi in preparation for an assessment mission to be carried out next quarter. 	
<p>3.1.2 Provide support to communities to initiate and complete the formulation of community based peace plans for peaceful co-existence.</p>	<p>Northern Bahr el Ghazal –</p>	

3.2 Improve safety of passage and expand freedom of movement for peoples migrating to peaceful settlement areas.

3.2.1 Provide support to joint/cross-border communities to implement endorsed community-based peace plans to facilitate resettlement

<p>Expand water services in NBeG (Aweil, Abyei, etc.); Nuba Mountains and SBN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awarded in October 2004, Water for Recovery and Peace Program (WRAPP) covers areas in Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile, South Blue Nile and Nuba Mountains. The program complements and builds upon SPF's support of consolidation of peace, particularly through the Cluster Plan mechanism, to support community based conflict mitigation, reconciliation, recovery and returns of IDPs with strategic construction and rehabilitation of water points. During this quarter, WRAPP achieved the following: a) Designed and prepared contract/sub-award templates for 7 drilling partners (5 international organizations and 2 local), and 9 local organizations to do the community mobilization, training of water management committees, and rehabilitation of water points; b) Procured drilling equipment on behalf of grantees c) Began site selection at payam level for BEG and UN, in collaboration with organizations working in the field; d) Recruited trainers, Community Development Officers (CDOs), a technician, and an admin assistant; e) Prepared evaluation, monitoring and reporting formats for partners; f) Conducted a one day training for local partners on "understanding your award"; g) Prepared material for environmental impact training; and h) Defined roles and responsibilities of all actors involved in the program. • Prior to the implementation of the USAID/OFDA-funded Water for Recovery and Peace Program (WRAPP), Pact conducted a visit to Rumbek North, Cueibet, Tonj East, Tonj North, Gogrial East, and Gogrial West counties where peace committees, community representatives and the local authorities were involved in identifying the most appropriate locations to drill boreholes. This is a follow-up to activities under the Sudan Peace Fund where limited water resources were identified as one of the causes of conflict. 	
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Protection and reception of returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aweils Recovery and Returns Meeting, Malualkon, 8th – 12th December 2004. This meeting was carried out with funding from DFID and facilitated by Pact. It brought together over 150 participants with the purpose of developing an improved response to the challenges of recovery and returns using an area based approach building on existing capacities with the Aweils being chosen as they are the major areas of return/transit from north Sudan. The meeting resulted in an agreement that the best approach to addressing recovery and returns should be primarily on community based assistance wherever possible, that camps should be avoided where possible and that transit facilities or transport should be in principle reserved for vulnerable segments of the returning populations. Individual county plans identifying activities and tasks across a range of sectors and issues were developed to better address the recovery and returns challenges in the Aweils. The areas identified as needing more work include the water sector which was identified as the highest priority, gaps were also evident in agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods, need for specific DDR programmes, establishment of local government and the identification of roles and responsibilities of the international community. • As a complement to SPF, local CBOs such as ACWO received training in social mobilization, focusing both on returnees in the Aweils and the local community, under the WRAPP program. ACWO is also working on protection and reception of returnees, and they have 20 volunteer women teachers. • Support to Bor-Dinka IDPs - Pact continues to offer support to the SSTI- funded Bor/Mundri Joint Integration Return and Rehabilitation Support Team (JIRRSST) that is facilitating the return of the Dinka Bor IDPs from Western Equatoria to Upper Nile. During October and November, there was slow progress in the movement of IDPs back towards Bor mainly due to the fear of attack by GOS forces, Mundari militia, and other armed groups that may be present on the return route despite commitment from the SPLM leadership to provide security to escort the cattle camps. This and other grievances were addressed in a meeting in Tali in December and the return process gained a new momentum in December 2004. • Pact's IDP Officer was posted to Malualkon beginning in November 2004 to establish working relationships with the protection working groups (such as the Sustainable Returns Team) for IDPs and returnees in south Sudan, and thus strengthen Pact/SPF's response to returning populations. During the reporting period, the Officer participated in SRT meetings, gathered information from other actors, conducted focus group meetings with returnees (for example, returnees from Wau town going through Mapel, Tonj, Cueibet, to Rumbek; and returnees in Waar-Cum Reception Camp in Gok Machar) and chiefs (in Wanyjok, particularly focusing on forced returns by CEAWAC and the ability to receive returnees; in War-AWAR Peace Market), and a number of local agencies such as Malual Community Association and Aweil West Development Agency, involved in registration of returnees. 	
Capacity building for protection of returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pact's IDP/Returnee Officer participated in regular SRT and Protection Working Group meetings in Rumbek, contributing to design and planning for training of local authorities and local CBOs to better respond to returnees; he then worked with counterparts and CBOs in Aweils to strengthen their capacity at the local level for protection issues. 	
Advocacy for returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and dialogue for returnees was carried out in the Aweils Recovery and Returns meeting held in Malualkon from 8th– 13th December 2004. The meeting aimed at developing an improved response to the challenges of recovery and returns using an area based approach building on existing capacity. It was agreed that the best approach to addressing recovery and returns should be primarily community based assistance wherever possible - in line with the HAC/SRRC Returns Policy, and that camps should be avoided wherever possible and that transit facilities and or transport assistance should in principle be reserved for vulnerable segments of the returning population. Individual County Plans identifying activities and tasks across a range of sectors and issues were developed to better address the recovery and returns challenges in the Aweils. • Pact IDP Officer attended the SRT Protection Working Group Meeting held in Rumbek, November 26-27, 2004, which aimed to clearly define the role of different actors and identify response mechanisms to safeguard protection for returnees. 	
3.2.2 Establish formal linkages with other coordinating agencies to consolidate implementation of community-based plans		

Initiate and develop linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pact has been participating in ongoing participation in SRT meetings in Rumbek. Pact strengthened linkages to OCHA to enhance coordination and planning around the Aweils Community Planning meeting, to bring in UN agencies and OLS NGOs. 	
Maintain on-going linkages with other agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pact has initiated and developed linkages with UNDP and UN RC Office on IDPs and returns especially in the Abyei area. In a meeting held on the 26th of October between OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF and Pact, on the IDPs and returns mission in the Aweils, it was recognized that there is need to have a co-coordinated approach among partners and the active engagement of the civil authorities. This was followed by the engagement of these partners and others in the Aweils Recovery and Returns meeting in Maluakon from 8th – 12th December 2004. Other meetings with the above mentioned partners agencies in Rumbek Pact continues to maintain linkages with SNV in Eastern Equatoria where they will be involved in the implementation of specific sector specific activities under the Kidepo Valley cluster plan. 	
IR 4. Consolidated and expanded grassroots peace achievements.		
Planned this quarter	Actual this quarter	Notes
4.1 Maximize appropriate post conflict interventions that underpin peace and reduce conflict at the grassroots level		

<p>4.1.1 Support consolidation initiatives in each priority cluster (by intervention)</p>	<p><u>Bahr el Ghazal</u></p> <p>Wunlit Cluster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of the Wunlit Peace Agreements. In support of the Wunlit Peace Agreement, the communities from Payinjar mobilized their own local resources in an effort to construct roads that were prioritized in the SPF supported Wunlit Peace Council Meeting held in June 2004. From the 12th – 30th of November, the community began clearing the road from Payinjar to Akot and so far they are in Warkuch just over 65Kms from Payinjar towards Akot County in Bahr el Ghazal. • Drilling of boreholes supported by Sign of Hope began are ongoing in Gogrial <p>Pankar Cluster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steering committee on customary law formed • Mobile courts - during this quarter support has been given to courts in Cuibet, Warrap, Makuach and Yirol counties between October and November 2004. This has resulted in the reduction of tension and violence as the communities await justice and punishment of offenders; most of the looted cattle has been recovered and handed over to the owner with the exception of a few; freedom of movement between the communities to access services in markets, grazing lands and health centers has been restored and the Ciec Atuot case began after the investigations and arrest of suspects was completed • Radio Operator's training in Rumbek, 7th – 17th December 2004. A training session for radio operators was held in Rumbek in support of the Pankar Peace Council activities in the Lakes and Mvolo sub-region. This was attended by 4 radio operators from four different locations and 5 peace committee members. The training comprised both theoretical and hands on training. By the end of the training, the trainees were able to install both mobile and base radios. <p>Upper Nile</p> <p>Central Upper Nile cluster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace Committees – during the months of October and November, Pact has been involved in the formation of the Ayod County Peace Committees at Payam level, Pajiek/Gawaar Peace Committee and the reactivation of the Gawaar/Luo Peace Committee. Mobilisation and peace dialogues are also being held at Payam level with members of the White Army one of the militia groups in Upper Nile with an aim of forming a strong team to mobilize all members of the White Army to engage in peace activities. Leaders of the White Army are being identified in each Payam for peace Committee training in the next quarter. • Construction of Feeder roads - the Kwachdeng/Ayod road (November 2004), the communities in Ayod have mobilized local resources and started clearing the Kwachdeng/Ayod road as they await support from the Sudan Peace Fund. • Peace Mission to Canal Payam in Ayod County, (21st November 2004) was carried out to facilitate a meeting between the warring sections of the White Army. The meeting was attended by 86 people and addressed the current unrest in the area caused by the white army. The meeting resulted in the formation of inter-Gawaar/Pajiek Peace committee, a commitment from the white army to go and mobilize their colleagues for peaceful co-existence in the entire Gawaar region and their neighbours and a commitment of the White Army to comply with the local authority directives 	
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<p>4.1.1 Support consolidation initiatives in each priority cluster (by intervention) (continued)</p>	<p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road clearance started off in Gorway, Pajiek County, Ayod in November with the support of the white army who are now keen to be involved in peace activities. This has been a community initiative and SPF has been mentoring the community and funds to purchase tools will be provided in the next quarter. Communities embarked on clearing feeder roads between the Wau, Kuacdeng and Mogok payams and Ayod county in December 2004 in support for peace. SPF continues to mentor the process and offer technical advice with plans to support this activity planned for the next quarter <p><u>Eastern Equatoria</u> Kidepo Valley Cluster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water catchment's activities in Equatoria – this began with an assessment to determine possibilities of building a water rock catchment's scheme and water harvesting in the school as a peace dividend to the Buya community in Kimatong. Capacity building of Civil society groups in Eastern Equatoria in collaboration with Caritas Swiss continued Engagement with local partners to develop ideas on consolidation Peace Institutions Stakeholders Meeting, 17th-19th November 2004 – this meeting was held to promote common approaches and increase coordination among peace committee actors from Kidepo Valley and Eastern Equatoria. The objective of the meeting was to enhance coordination and promote common approaches to local peace institution approaches. The meeting was attended by 47 participants comprising of CBO representatives, NGOs working on peace committees in the region and representatives from peace committees. The outcomes included the mapping of existing peace committees and determining their level of operation, development of action plans, identification and assessment of existing approaches to peace and identification of common principles and lessons. Capacity building of women groups in Eastern Equatoria, 10th – during this meeting, 45 women representing 7 women groups from Torit, Lafon, Ikotos, Budi, Kapoeta south, Kapoeta North and Kapoeta East counties were trained in in various issues. This included women leadership skills, HIV/Aids, networking and advocacy, resource mobilization and local resource mobilization. They also benefited from an exposure tour within Sudan and to Lodwar Kenya, where they benefited from the experiences of other organized women groups especially in areas of advocacy, income generation, HIV/Aids, girl child education and the impact of negative cultural practices on women and development. Singaita Women's group – Pact continues to mentor the women's group and established linkages with GTZ who have committed to support them with sewing machines, training material for tailoring, 2 tutors to conduct training for the first 6 months and has also built their skills in brick making. Rehabilitation of Kimatong Primary School – with support from SSTI's under the Buya and Toposa Integrated Peace and Recovery Program, 2 classes have been rehabilitated and are already in use. Hiyala Peace Centre – the Lotoko community established a peace centre with materials provided under the Inter-Lotuho Peace Dialogue. Since then, the community has continued to mobilize local resources for the construction of the centre on the land that was given for the centre by the community and the land lady who is normally the custodian of land in Lotuho community. 	<p>Paralegal training will take place in the next quarter</p>
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4.2 Enhance effectiveness of CSOs to implement and oversee consolidation activities		
4.2.1 Enhance local partner capacity to implement and oversee consolidation activities (includes sectoral, such as HIV/AIDS, landmines, DDR etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In collaboration with OFDA, 30 people from the organizations awarded grants under the water program benefited from a 1-day orientation workshop held in Nairobi in December 2004. The participants were briefed on what the entire program entails, distribution of targets water points in the different regions, organizational development issues, monitoring, evaluation and reporting requirements, environmental management, financial management and grant management. This equipped them with the necessary knowledge and skills to use in the implementation of the program. 	
4.2.2 Strengthen peace councils and committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio Operator's training in Rumbek, 7th – 17th December 2004. A training session for radio operators was held in Rumbek in support of the Panakar Peace Council activities in the Lakes and Mvolo sub-region. This was attended by 4 radio operators from four different locations and 5 peace committee members. The training comprised both theoretical and hands on training. By the end of the training, the trainees were able to install both mobile and base radios. Pankar peace council: throughout this reporting period, SPF has continued to mentor the Panakar Peace Council. So far, training of radio operators to man the border posts has been completed and they will be making monthly progress reports. 	
Support to Key Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWIDAP - Support has been given to SWIDAP one of the partner organizations in Upper Nile. SWIDAP was one of the organizations involved in protocol dissemination, and are also one of the grantees under the WRAPP Program and have received training to enable them carry out the social mobilization for Ayod county under the OFDA grant. Pact has also been mentoring SWIDAP in the area of peace committee training to enable them facilitate the peace committee training in the next quarter. TDA- TDA has been supported to facilitate civil society to harmonize communities in Eastern Equatoria e.g. Jie, Mogos. South Sudan Law Society (SSLS) – Completion of the Organizational Development Assessment which fed into the General Assembly that was held in Rumbek from November 20th to 27th BYDA- assisted BYDA with planning for their General Assemble to be conducted in the next quarter. 	
Lessons Learned Agenda – (experience of capacity building of CSOs)	One more topic on lessons learnt to be conducted in the next quarter	
4.3 Support appropriate war-induced trauma counseling and promotion of healing		
4.3.1 Support the development of a strategy and processes to reduce war-induced trauma and promote healing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy development underway after completion of the study in Western Equatoria. 	
4.3.2 Implement a pilot program in one location based on appropriate counseling interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions to be carried out in the next quarter 	
4.3.3. <i>Systematic services initiated for the provision of appropriate community-based counseling (Year 3)</i>	<i>To be carried out in the next quarter</i>	

IR 5. Improved institutional environment for effective sustainable grassroots peace building.		
Planned this quarter	Actual this quarter	Notes
5.1 Accountable fora established and/or strengthened at all levels to improve the legitimacy of, and communication between, national & international peace building actors		
5.1.1 Strengthen CSO capacity and civil administration to organize and network around peace building objectives at local, regional and sub-national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the support of SSTI, the National Working Group for Civic Education held dialogue with the SPLM to co-ordinate peace dissemination. 	
Support to Upper Nile dialogue (between government, leaders and elite)		
Advocacy agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPF partner Christian Aid worked within the Joint Advocacy Coalition to facilitate Sudanese civil society actors to address the United Nations Security Council in an 'Arria' briefing that touched on the complexity of the processes of voluntary returns, DDR, local peace initiatives, the role of civil society, Peace keeping, among others. 	
5.1.2 Encourage sharing and cross-pollination between grassroots and donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPF facilitated 2 meetings to share information and address issues related to the Bor –Mundri IDP return process, with donors, UN and NGOs. SPF facilitated a meeting with DFID in the current quarter , On going dialogue with OFDA regarding linkages between sectoral working groups, especially around common approaches to water provision in health and education sectors and the link to community based peace and planning processes facilitated by SPF 	
Promote donor participation at peace forums or other key meetings at least once a quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aweils Recovery and Returns Meeting, 8th – 12th December 2004 –this meeting held in Maluakon provided an opportunity for donor agencies and international development assistance organizations to participate in the development of an improved response to the challenges of recovery and returns in the Aweils. Support to Cluster 2 JAM meeting in Rumbek – re governance and rule of law Support to Local Government Framework planning Rumbek November 2004 	
Sponsor community reps to participate in institutional and policy advocacy workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next quarter 	
5.2 Advocacy initiatives for grassroots peace building formulated and implemented		
5.2.1 Develop an advocacy strategy and implement a pilot program	Not planned for this quarter.	
Hold 3 advocacy workshops	Not planned for this quarter.	
5.3 Establish a guiding framework for managing peace to inform and coordinate all peace building initiatives		

5.3.1 Support Church-SPLM dialogue	<i>Planned for next quarter tentatively.</i>	
5.3.2 Foster stakeholder buy-in to framework from relevant organs within SPLM and civil society	<i>Next quarter</i>	
5.3.2 Synthesize outputs and develop manual	TBD.	
5.4 Strengthened capacities, accountability and responsiveness of governance systems to better support and safe-guard peace building initiatives		
5.4.1 Engage with southern governing institutions for support of peace building initiatives		
Champion the implementation of customary law	In December, Pact supported the first workshop of the Customary Law Steering Committee. In recognition of the fact that customary law is so vital in regulating social and cultural relations in south Sudan the SPLM has formed the CLSC – a committee of 5 members made up of lawyers and civil society representatives. It aims to oversee a coherent process of addressing the many customary law issues with regards to justice and includes developing a process of review and reform in the light of human rights and gender issues and given the increasing importance of statutory law. The workshop met with external agencies interested in this issue to plan a way forward for support to the CLSC as it undertakes key activities which in the first instance will be the ascertainment of the number of CL regimes in south Sudan and then the collection of all reference material/studies that have been done on Sudanese CL.	
Develop a systematic approach in synergy with the administration	Working closely with UNDP and SSTI regarding their governance program particularly local government framework and rule of law.	
Strengthen regional linkages among peace committees through exchange visits	<i>Next quarter.</i>	
Facilitate regional/county authorities to play role in ongoing dialogues	<i>Not planned for this quarter.</i>	
Undertake a study on policy and institutional gaps in conflict management for sustainability of peace in E. Equatoria	<i>Not planned for this quarter.</i>	
Conflict management institutional and policy advocacy workshop for SPLM and local development actors	<i>Not planned for this quarter.</i>	
5.5 Strengthened capacity at all levels in Early Warning Systems to support peace building initiatives		
5.5.1 Support development and use of EWS		

Develop library/lessons learned from previous regional experiences		
Pilot EWS at local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of border radio operators done • Other activities to take place in the next quarter 	

SPF Administrative Activities		
Planned this quarter	Actual this quarter	Notes
Establish camps in Sudan	Construction of Ayod camp on-going, upgrading of Rumbek Camp commenced to support increased focus on Rumbek as center for SPLM activities	
Update work-plan reflecting design document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of year 3 Annual Work plan and joint work plans within SPF. 	SPF consortium members held a meeting to review activities achieved in the previous reporting quarter.the previous year's workplan and develop the annual workplan for the third year of the SPF. A follow -up meetings to harmonize and develop joint plans was also held in December.
Raise awareness of the Sudan Peace Fund.	The SPF framework was utilized as the key strategic plan underpinning Pact's WRAPP proposal to OFDA, focusing peace and conflict issues as the key guiding influence on strategic water provision for south Sudan	
Develop linkages and relationships with , key local regional and international leadership, CBOs and NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly meetings and preparation of work plans 	Project staff held a quarterly meeting on 9 th June and meeting on 10 th for preparation of work plans. The meetings provided a forum to review implementation progress, develop future plans and follow-up on administrative issues.
Hire program staff.	Pact Kenya Najwa Musa – Community Development Officer, Nuba Mts Ahmed Baday – Community Development Officer, Southern Blue Nile	

II-b. Further Detail on Progress in Quarter

Information on Personnel and Technical Assistance

SPF Personnel

Local STTA Support this Quarter

- Kisuke Ndiku was hired to facilitate the Awan Apar meeting under the Panakar Rapid Response activity
- Julikei Consultants were hired to facilitate the Eastern Equatoria Women's Leadership Training Workshop
- Kengen Jakor was contracted to initiate discussion with the Murle in preparation for a meeting in the next quarter
- Asman Makokha, Principal Consultant from The Participatory Development Centre, facilitated the Nuba Mountains Region, Women's Strategic Plans 2005 – 2007.
- Consultant Josephine Mong'are, was contracted to facilitate the All Upper Nile Women's Conference between 11th – 15th December 2004.
- Consultant Makor Chor was contracted to facilitate the Rumbek Community Peace and Development Conference, 8th – 12th December and the Mvolo Chiefs Meeting

Expatriate STTA this Quarter.

II-c. Issues Requiring Immediate Support/ Attention by USAID

Pact would like to continue to flag to USAID the following issue:

As of December 30, the 3-year Sudan Peace Fund will have 9 months remaining in its period of performance, ending September 20, 2005. In order to comply with USAID grant-making regulations and to ensure timely and efficient project closeout, implementing partner sub-awards for AU-IBAR, Christian Aid and NSCC will end on June 30, 2005. Only Pact Kenya's sub-award will be extended to September, since part of Pact Kenya's scope of work is to support financial management and grant closeout for SPF sub-grantees. As a result, Sudan Peace Fund has, in reality, only 6 months of programming remaining (to the end of June).

At the same time, the Sudan Peace Fund is facing growing demands resulting from the imminent signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The positive momentum in the IGAD-sponsored peace negotiations has intensified demands from communities in conflict throughout southern Sudan to establish or nourish emerging peace at the local level. While the signing of the CPA is expected to enhance the overall operating environment in southern Sudan over the long term, the immediate need for local conflict mitigation and peace building initiatives will not decrease the level of effort required, rather just change their nature. The need for "rapid response" initiatives supported by the SPF is also expected to continue in the wake of increased tensions and other internal conflicts that may arise after the CPA.

As USAID shifts its focus after FY05 to more targeted support of the SPLM and the GoSS to strengthen capacity for governance, Pact is concerned about the potential negative impact that any substantial decline in resources dedicated to grass-roots peace and consolidation initiatives would have on the environment for stability and recovery for Southern Sudan. Both the OTI funded SSTI and SPF are closing in June 2005. Many communities in conflict have relied on these USAID resources to undertake community peace dialogues and rapid response initiatives at the local level, which have resulted in increased security and entry points for longer-term governance and reconstruction efforts which would not have been possible otherwise. SPF's cluster plan approach has allowed for activities such as water provision, land-use planning and management, inter-communal road rehabilitation, and technical assistance to support community action plans. These initiatives have particularly addressed demands by the community, the traditional authorities and civil society for increasing their involvement and ownership. For these reasons, Pact considers it of critical importance that USAID continue its funding—under SPF or other mechanism—in order to ensure continued support to grass roots peace building and consolidation of peace processes to strengthen or build afresh foundations for longer term transition needs. With the promise of substantial donor funding following the signing of the CPA, addressing security and governance issues first, is a principal need. USAID should not underestimate the value of, and continued need for, working with local communities and local authorities to address priority issues from the bottom-up and providing resources to communities to help them, their traditional authorities, civil society groups and other local leaders to respond to ongoing needs and manage community expectations as confidence- and hope-building measures-- all pre-conditions to a peaceful and just Sudan in the longer term.

III. Upcoming Events Planned.

III-a. Upcoming Meetings / Events (SPF Led or Supported Activities)

Workshops/ Conferences/ Training	Proposed Date	Location	Invitees
Funj Funj Dialogue	4 th week January 2005		
Buya/Toposa Integrated Peace and Recovery program	January to March 2005	Eastern Equatoria	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
6 crossline tribal meeting in Nuba	1st week February 2005	Nuba	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Ngok-Misseriya Dialogue	1st week February 2005		Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Funj/Neighbours PC	1st week February 2005		Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Luo Sudanic PC	2 nd week February 2005	Wau	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives, representatives from Khartoum
Ngok/Ngok Dialogue	3 rd Week February 2005		Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Bongo Dinka Dialogue	4 th Week February to 1 st week March 2005	Bahr el Ghazal	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Gajlok/Gaguang Dialogue	1 st week March 2005	Upper Nile	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Inter-faith Dialogue in Nuba	1 st week March 2005	Nuba Mts	
Inter Lotuho Peace Dialogue	1 st week March 2005	Equatoria	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Toposa/Jie Dialogue	January to February 2005	Eastern Equatoria	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Jie/Mogoth Peace Process	January to March 2005	Eastern Equatoria	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Mabaan/Longochok Peace Mtg	2 nd week February 2005	Upper Nile	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Ruweng Peace Meeting	3 rd week February 2005	Upper Nile	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Azande/Balanda/Beli dialogue	1 st week March 2005	Western Equatoria	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Promotion of rain water harvesting in Kimatong	1 st week February 2005	Eastern Equatoria	Community members and leaders
Rain water harvesting in Hidonge	2 nd Week February 2005	Eastern Equatoria	Community members and leaders
Rain water harvesting in Pacidi	3 rd Week February	Eastern	Community members and

	2005	Equatoria	leaders
Community range management support in Kidepo Valley	4 th Week February to March 2005	Eastern Equatoria	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
BYDA General Assembly	3 rd Week February 2005	Bahr el Ghazal	Civil society representatives
Civil Society workshop in Ayod	2 nd Week February 2005	Upper Nile	Civil society representatives
Ngok-Misseria PC Training	2 nd Week February 2005		Peace committee members
Nuer Peace Council Meeting	2 nd Week February 2005	Upper Nile	Peace Council Members
Training of Peace Committees	2 nd Week February 2005	Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal	Peace committees
Gajio/Gaguar PC mobilization	2 nd – 3 rd Week February 2005	Upper Nile	
Luo/Gawaar PC Training	1 st week of March 2005		
Support establishment of Wunlit PC Offices	March 2005		
Training of PC's in BeG	1 st - 2 nd Week March 2005		Peace committees
Nuba Parliamentarian Training workshop	1 st - 2 nd Week March 2005	Nuba Mts	Parliamentarians
Funj Parliamentarian Training	4 th week February to 1 week March 2005	Funj	Parliamentarians
EE Annual Stakeholder's workshop	1 st week February	Eastern Equatoria	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Wajir exchange visit	March, 2004	Wajir	21 participants from 7 counties of Eastern Equatoria have already been identified.
Training of trainers workshop	3 rd to 4 th week of February, 2005	Loki	42 participants six each from 7 counties of Eastern Equatoria will be trained.
Kotido, Kapoeta and Turkana District/ County civil authority workshop.	1 st to 2 nd week of February, 2005 to 1 st week of March.	Lodwar or Lokichogio	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Turkana and Toposa agreement formulation meeting	3 rd to 4 th week of February, 2005.	Nadapal or Lokichogio.	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives
Agreements covenanting ceremony for Turkana and Toposa communities.	3 rd to 4 th week of March 2005	Nadapal	Community leaders, civil authority, community representatives

III-b. Planned Travel

The SPF program plans the following travel for the upcoming quarter:

Travel Purpose	By Whom	Where	Tentative Dates
To facilitate in the Workshops and hold meetings with the field staff.	Project Manager, Natural Resource and Conflict Advisor	Lokichogio	TBD
To facilitate in the workshop	Acacia Consultants	Lokichogio	TBD
To facilitate in the exchange visit	Acacia Consultants and IBAR	Lokichogio/Wajir	TBD
To assess the Women's Center	Nyadeng	Aweils, Twic,	TBD
To facilitate the BYDA General	Keer, Elizabeth Majok,	Bongo-Dinka	23-26 Feb

Assembly	Kaidi		
To facilitate the Peace Committee Training	Nyandeng, Regina, Elizabeth, Awut, Keer, Kaidi	Rumbek	11-13 March
To facilitate the Sudanic-Luo peace dialogue	Keer, Kaidi, Telar, Kenneth Ouko, Alex, Regina	Mapel	5-9 March

IV. Performance Update

Performance is deemed to be on track with the SPF Cooperative Agreement.

V. Statement of Work - Administrative Information:

Contract Data:

Total estimated cost of Cooperative Agreement \$ 9,997, 606

1. Expenditures (October, November, December): \$ 932,612
2. Cumulative expenditures to date (as of December 31): \$ 6,707,425
3. Remaining unexpended balance: \$ 3,290,181